

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXI. No. 105

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome
street.—SOLON SHINGLE—LIVE INDIAN.WOODS THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas
Hotel.—HYPOCHONDRIA—TWO MEN FOR GOOD NATURE.TRYING HALL, Irving place.—BLIND TOM'S GREAT
Piano Concert.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 59 Broadway, opposite
Barnum's Museum.—THE NEW YORKERS.—THE
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Broadway—SING-
ING, DANCING, BURLESQUE, &c.—THE WORKING GIRLS OF
NEW YORK.GEORGE CHRISTY'S—OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELS,
BARNUM'S MUSEUM, 59 Broadway, opposite
Barnum's Museum.—THE NEW YORKERS.—THE
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 59 Broadway, opposite
Barnum's Museum.—THE NEW YORKERS.—THE
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway, opposite
Barnum's Museum.—THE NEW YORKERS.—THE
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 610 Broadway—
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.ST. COLUMBIA'S SCHOOL HALL, Twenty-fifth street,
between Eighth and Ninth avenues.—GRAND FAIR FOR
THE BENEFIT OF THE SCHOOL, &c.COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—LARGE FAIR FOR
THE LADIES OF ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, Eighth street.SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT—AT ST. STEPHEN'S
CHURCH.

New York, Sunday, April 15, 1866.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the Great Organ of the
Business and Reading Public.Annexed are the returns to the Internal Revenue
Department of the receipts from advertising of all the
daily papers of this city for two years. In the first
column are the receipts for thirteen months, being the
year 1864, with one month of 1865, and in the second
column are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865—

Paper.	Thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864.	For the year ending Dec. 31, 1865.
Herald	\$577,455	\$603,193
Tribune	209,000	301,841
Times	251,812	284,412
Evening Post	162,177	222,715
World	128,050	177,204
Journal of Commerce	100,955	173,646
Transcript	62,644	104,461
State's Zeitung	67,550	126,380
Sun	94,328	101,793
Commercial Advertiser	60,322	77,556
Daily News	45,988	77,048
Evening Express	62,590	68,742
New York Democrat	21,052	25,734
Totals	\$1,978,267	\$2,485,724

This shows the Herald to be, by its extensive and
comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the ad-
vertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of commu-
nicating their business wants to the public.NOTE.
The Times and Tribune, in order to make a show of
business, publish statements pretending that they are
from official returns to the Revenue Department. These
statements are made up in the Times and Tribune offices
to suit their own purposes, and very curiously the
Times shows a larger business than the Tribune, and
the Tribune a larger business than the Times! But no
returns of the kind have ever been made to that
department. Our table, given above, is taken from the
official books and is strictly correct in every par-
ticular. Any one can satisfy himself on this point by
inspecting the books at the Internal Revenue Office.

THE NEWS.

THE FENIANS.

The excitement in and beyond the border in conse-
quence of the appearance of the Fenians in Maine and
the arrest at Cornwall and Toronto, Canada, continues
in all its fury, and borders upon a panic. Our
Eastport and Fredrickton correspondents graphically
describe the feelings of the people of Maine towards
their Fenian visitors, the excitement of the New Brun-
swick and the effect of the movement upon the British
troops and volunteers. More men and arms are being
sent to Eastport, and preparations for some move-
ment are still being made. It appears from our
Portland despatch that the shipment of the one
hundred cases of Fenian arms refused by the
regular steamer from that port to Eastport was not ef-
fectuated Friday evening last. It is safe to presume
that the Fenians have been waiting for the appearance
of this part of the "baggage," as they call all arms
and ammunition. The scene in New Brunswick is
graphically described by our Fredrickton correspond-
ent, and aptly illustrated by the speech of the Governor
of the province to the volunteers sent to Campobello Island,
in which he declared that if the Fenian invasion was a
hoax it was a most serious one to the province.The Fenian reported arrested at Cornwall, in yester-
day's Herald, proves to be an ex-Confederate officer
named Wheeler. Authority from General Sweeney to
recruit a Fenian battalion was found on his person. He
boldly avowed himself a Fenian, and declared that Gen-
eral Sweeney would soon release him. He had been con-
veyed to Cornwall, and the trial of the ten men ar-
rested was set for next Tuesday.

EUROPE.

The Italian steamship City of Cork, from Queenstown
April 2, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her
news is one day later.The latest telegraphic reports show that the Ger-
man question had reached a point of the utmost
gravity, that the war preparations of Austria and
Prussia were continued with activity, and that a
war scare was still in the air. Some of the
minor States of Germany still advocated a dis-
cussion of the disputed claims before the Federal Diet,
but there was no further advance towards mediation
on the part of the great Powers. There were no despatches
received in Paris during the night of March, from Berlin
or Vienna, and it was considered that political telegrams
had been stopped by the Prussian and Austrian govern-
ments. Napoleon's policy remained a subject of very
ominous doubt. The semi-official journals of Paris speak
of France being "prepared for any contingency," and
of her not siding with that Power which discarded nego-
tiations. It is said that Prince Napoleon had been des-
patched with a special message from the Emperor to the
King of Italy, in which the attention of Victor Emanuel
is called to the "questioning aspect" of affairs in Germany.The people of France, it is said, sympathize most cor-
dially with the Fenian revolutionary agitation in
Ireland. It has been announced, we are told,
that the British government that Napoleon will not
surrender Head Centre Stephens, even if formally
demanded for extradition. It was rumored in
Paris that the English Cabinet had forwarded a tem-
perate, yet firm, remonstrance to the governments of France
and the United States on the subject of Fenianism, and
that the Irish question may lead to a rupture between
England and America.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the following bills were
passed:—For the relief of the Brooklyn City and New-
town Railroad Company; incorporating the Brooklyn
Masonic Hall Association; the New York Steam Transit
Company; authorizing the construction of a permanent
Quarantine in the lower bay, the taxing of stockholders
in banks and banking associations, and the Supervisors
of New York to raise money by tax to refund certain
moneys paid into the Supreme Court and not accounted
for. Among the bills reported were those relative to
amending the Registry law and the Revised Statutes; re-
lative to regulations concerning brokers and divi-
dends to stockholders in life insurance companies.
The report on the Broadway surface, and the
Sundays and Day Street Railroad, occasioned consid-
erable discussion, in which several members in-dulged in personalities, charging each other with bribery
and corruption, and the committee on said bills with
being "bought up." The bill relative to a third reading
was "brought up." The bill relative to the Flatbush
and Whitehall Railroad; to aid in the completion of the
Albany and Susquehanna Railroad; providing for re-
funding taxes paid on government securities by banks
and insurance companies in the several counties of the
State, assessed in 1863 and 1864; to improve Grand and
Lafayette streets and Third avenue, Brooklyn, and to in-
corporate the Open Stock Board of Fire Underwriters.In the Assembly reports were made on the bill fixing
the election of the Comptroller of this city on the day
of the general State election, regarding the salary of
the members of the Metropolitan Police Department, amend-
ing the Metropolitan Police Department, amending the
Hartford and Erie Railroad Company. The bill amend-
ing the code was considered in Committee of the Whole and
ordered to a third reading, as were also the Senate
amendments to the Metropolitan Health bill. Bills were
reported to amend the General Railroad law and to
authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery
Railroad Company to extend their tracks and allow the
Ninth Avenue Company the use thereof. Bills passed:—
Relative to payment of taxes of insurance companies of
other States doing business in this, amending laws relating
to the banking department, and regulating the salary of
the members of the Metropolitan fire district. It being
the anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln,
the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Lockwood, adjourned,
in respect thereto, to Tuesday next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the assassination of
Mr. Lincoln and of the fall of Fort Sumter. It was ap-
parent by the comments of the people yesterday that
they had by no means forgotten either of the sad events.
To-day there will be observances of the mournful an-
niversary of Mr. Lincoln's death of an appropriate char-
acter, embracing sermons upon his character and services
at the various churches, and the display of the American
colors at half-mast from all the public buildings, as well
as from the United States war steamers and other ship-
ping in the harbor. In Washington yesterday the
House of Representatives was addressed on the subject
of considerable length by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio,
whose remarks were highly eulogistic of the life and
character of the late President, regarding it as eminently
fitting that Congress should put on record a resolution in
memory of the sad event; after which the House ad-
journed. All the departments of the government were
closed, and the flags on all the public buildings were
placed at half-mast.The occasion was also considered in our State Legisla-
ture by the adoption of appropriate resolutions, and
both branches adjourned at an early hour, the Senate till
Monday and the Assembly till Tuesday.The anniversary of the raising of the Union flag over
Fort Sumter was celebrated last evening by the Sumter
Club, of Brooklyn, who gave their first annual dinner at
the Mansion House. Upwards of two hundred guests,
ladies and gentlemen, were present, among them Rear
Admiral Bell, General S. L. Woodford, Governor Yale, ex-
Mayor Hall and C. D. Smith, Esq. Letters were read
from Lincoln, Lincoln, General Grant, Major General Robert
Anderson, General Dix, Governor Fenton, Mayor Booth,
Senator Wilson and Rev. H. Ward Beecher. The toast
was responded to by Rev. Theodore Cuyler, Rev. Mr.
French, Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Theodore Tilton and others.The strike among the drivers of the city railroad cars
still continues. On most of the lines traffic was partially
resumed yesterday; but as the drivers were all green
hands a number of collisions took place, as well as acci-
dents, which might have turned out seriously. None
of the old drivers have gone to work, nor do they intend
unless their terms be complied with. The companies
still hold out in their refusal. A mass meeting of the
drivers was held last evening in Landman's Park, at
which several speeches were made. The affair passed
off quietly and without disturbance. All the cars ceased
running at seven P. M.The ship carpenters and caulkers, who have been on
a strike for more than a week for the purpose of en-
forcing the eight hour system, still hold out, with very little
prospect of their demands being acceded to by the
owners. The shipbuilders threaten to stop work alto-
gether and close up their yards rather than comply with
the demands of the men. How the affair will terminate
is hard to foretell, as both sides seem determined to
stand by their positions.The New York and Havana steamship Vera Cruz was
lost on Thursday night last in a fog. She went ashore on
Body Island, off the North Carolina coast, and parted
about the wheels, her boilers also parting. Her passen-
gers, crew, mails and baggage were all saved and taken
to the shore. The Vera Cruz left this port on Tuesday
last. Among her passengers were Colonel McLeod Mur-
phy, wife and daughter, of this city.A telegram dated the 14th instant, and received last
evening by the Collector of Customs at this port, from
Mr. M. M. Jackson, United States Consul at Halifax, states
that one hundred and thirty additional deaths have oc-
curred on board the England, and that the disease, which
appears to be the typhoid fever, is a severe form of ship
fever, with many of the symptoms of cholera.There is no truth in the reports that cholera, yellow
fever or other epidemic diseases exist at Key West, Fla.
It will be seen by a letter in another column, from the
Mayor and Health Officer of that city, which is endorsed
by the United States Health Officer, that Key West was
never in a more healthy condition than at present.In the Superior Court, Special Term, before Judge
McGuinn, the case of Daniel Drew vs. George S. Scott, R. T.
Capron, M. E. Strong, and S. F. Massett, which has
reference to a financial proceeding known as "corner-
ing," came on yesterday for argument. After hearing
counsel on both sides, the Judge ordered that an attach-
ment should issue against the defendants, to answer for
their alleged contempt in violating the injunction in this
cause. The attachment is returnable on the 17th inst.A preliminary meeting of members of the bar was
held in the Law Library, Chambers street, yesterday, for
the purpose of making arrangements for the intended
meeting on Wednesday next, the object of which is to
express the loss the country has felt by the death of the
Hon. D. S. Dickinson.In the United States District Court yesterday, before
Judge Betts, the Meteor case was called on for hearing,
when Mr. Evans, counsel for the owners, who made a
brief and handsome speech in reference to the death of
Mr. Dickinson, who had been conducting the prosecution
on the part of the government, moved the adjournment
of the court. The motion was supported in appropriate
language by Mr. Webster and Mr. Allen, Assistant
District Attorney, and entirely consumed in Judge
Betts, who spoke in feeling terms of the event which
had deprived the community of so valuable a citizen.

The court then adjourned.

The United States Commissioners' offices were closed
yesterday at twelve o'clock, as were also the District
Attorney's and the United States Marshal's offices, in
respect to the memory of the late Mr. Dickinson.The remains of Daniel S. Dickinson arrived at Bingham-
ton yesterday. Immediately after the arrival a pro-
cession was formed, and the remains were escorted to
the late residence of the deceased. The funeral is to
take place this afternoon at three o'clock.In the United States Commissioner's office yesterday
Commissioner Osborn issued a warrant for the apprehen-
sion of eleven persons, who are accused of having
mutilated on board the American ship Tanjore, in the
month of February last, while on the voyage from
Hong Kong to New York.The well known steamship Atlantic, Captain Charles
Hoyer, now belonging to the North American Lloyd's line,
sailed from this port yesterday, on her second voyage
to Bremen, carrying besides the United States mail
a large number of passengers, and so heavy a cargo
that she drew twenty-five feet of water and could not
pass the bar before five o'clock P. M. The Baltic, under
the command of the experienced and popular Captain
A. S. Jones, will follow on the 20th inst.Major General Sheridan has issued orders to the effect
that all persons embarking from New Orleans for Vera
Cruz, Tampico or Matamoros, Mexico, must obtain pas-
sage from the Provost Marshal. The New Orleans
passage on this order is directed against the colonization
scheme of ex-Rev. John A. Dix.Orders have been given to muster out all the volunteer
troops in the State of Alabama by the 15th inst. After
this order has been complied with there will be some but
regular troops left in the State.A partial eclipse of the sun will take place to-
day, which will be invisible in America, but visible in the
Indian Ocean and Southern Australia.The markets generally were rather quiet yesterday, as
usual on Saturdays, but there was no important change
in prices of either imported or domestic merchandise.
It is noteworthy fact, however, that a much better
feeling prevailed throughout than was the case last week.Sugar was steady. Coffee was dull. Cotton was in mod-
erate demand. Petroleum was dull and nominal. On
"Change Four," the market was higher. Corn was
higher. Corn was unchanged. Pork firm. Beef steady.
Lard in moderate demand at previous prices. Whiskey
dull but unchanged.

The Reconstruction of President John-

son's Cabinet Absolutely Necessary.

Reconstruction, like charity, must begin at
home. So long as Congress, aided and inspired
by members of the President's Cabinet, occu-
pies its present position in regard to the South,
there can be no practical reconstruction accord-
ing to President Johnson's plan before the next
general election. Neither the President
nor the country can afford to wait so long. The
masses of the people demand that something
shall be done at once, and they look to the
President to do it. The radicals have such a
majority in Congress that the President is
powerless to carry through any of his measures.
Even his vetoes cannot be sustained by a Con-
gressional vote, although they commend them-
selves to the best judgment of the country and
are universally endorsed by the people. To
protect, to benefit and to reconstruct the
Southern States the President must have his
party in Congress strong enough to check and
control the radical majority. In order to secure
such a party, it is absolutely necessary that he
shall reconstruct his Cabinet. Stanton, Harlan,
Speed and other such radical Secretaries are
more dangerous than Mr. Thaddeus Stevens.
They are the men who give Mr. Stevens all his
influence by giving him the disposal of the
government patronage. They discourage those
conservative republicans who are in favor of
the President's policy, by denying them those
favors which friends of the President usually
obtain. They are the foes in the President's
household, the spies in his camp, and all their
efforts and energies are constantly devoted to
thwarting his plans and impeding him in every
possible way. Their presence in his council
enables them to do this with great effect, and
they even claim that by keeping them in the
Cabinet the President sanctions their proceed-
ings against himself. For all practical pur-
poses, in the view of "the plain people," this
might as well be the case.One or two recent instances of the operations
of the radical members of the President's Cab-
inet will fully illustrate this most important
point. The President is opposed to negro suf-
frage; but, a few weeks ago, three clerks were
removed from one of the government bureaus
at Washington for no other reason than because
they saw fit to vote against negro suffrage in
the District of Columbia. A republican Sen-
ator, who voted to sustain the veto of the
Freedmen's Bureau bill, was rebuked by the
Legislature of his State and requested to re-
sign. The Senator went to the President, told
him frankly about the situation, and asked to
be entrusted with some of the government
patronage in his State, so that he could support
himself there, and continue to sustain the only
constitutional reconstruction policy. The Presi-
dent was frankly assured him that he could have
whatever patronage he desired; but, upon ap-
plying to one of the heads of departments, the
Senator was informed that he could not obtain
any appointments unless they were for undoubt-
ed radicals, and unless the applications were en-
dorsed by a radical Senator from the same
State who voted against the President at every
opportunity. As this head of department was
not removed, and as the patronage asked
for was not granted, it cannot be wondered at
that the Senator in question became suddenly
converted to the radical doctrine, and voted
to pass the Civil Rights bill over the Presi-
dent's veto. It is true that our legislators
ought not to be governed by any such
motives. They should be pure and lofty
and patriotic, and should never allow piques
in regard to patronage to influence their
votes upon important measures. But, unfor-
tunately, everything is not as it ought to be.
Our Senators are but mortal, and the most of
them are politicians. When they see that the
President says one thing, while the Cabinet of-
ficers openly contradict and defy him, and use
his own powers to defeat him, they are very
likely to go with what seems to be the winning
side, and are very hard to convince that the
Chief Executive, who overlooks such abuses of
his confidence, is certain to conquer when the
questions at issue are decided by the people.There are three obvious objections to any
Cabinet changes which, doubtless, suggest
themselves to the President, but which may be
easily refuted and removed. The first is the
natural delicacy of the President in regard to
dismissing the advisers selected by his prede-
cessor, Mr. Lincoln. Undoubtedly it is the
duty of those Secretaries who differ with the
Executive concerning reconstruction to relieve
him from this embarrassing situation by tendering
their resignations; but as they have declined to do
so, under the advice of leading radical politi-
cians, there is no longer any reason why Mr.
Johnson should allow his personal delicacy to
outweigh considerations of national necessity.
The second objection is that the President
believes that his policy is just and right, and
therefore he hesitates to enforce it, as Mahomet
made converts, by the sword, preferring to let
it gradually permeate the republican party, as
the true religion spreads among sinners. We
can appreciate and respect the hesitancy of
the President. He does not desire to win sup-
port by removing this person from office and
appointing that person to office when he knows
that his policy ought to be sustained upon its
intrinsic merits alone, as a matter of public
principle and not as a matter of private in-
terest. But the President should remember that
he does not live in Utopia. He must deal with
the politicians as he finds them, or rather he
must not allow them to use his own powers
against him. A legitimate exercise of the public
patronage is one of the prerogatives of
every ruler, and if a new Cabinet once a week
will do any good to the country it is President
Johnson's duty to build up his constitutional
policy by this means and by every other
means that he possesses. Finally, it has
been objected that if the President were to
remove the radical members of his Cab-
inet the radical majority in the Senate
would refuse to confirm any persons whom he
might select for the positions. Such a refusal
is by no means probable. Although a majority
of the Senators are opposed to the President's
policy, we imagine that comparatively few of
them would undertake to deny his right to
choose his own advisers. But even if they
should do so, this would be of no consequence.
Secretaries can act without being confirmed, as
was shown in the case of Secretary Holt under
President Buchanan; or acting Secretaries could
be appointed ad interim until the Senators be-
come more sensible. We press this subject
upon the President's attention thus plainly and
directly because we feel its importance, and
we assure him that a reconstruction of the
Cabinet from the ranks of the conservative rep-
ublicans is no longer an affair of choice, but
an absolutely vital necessity.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The burning of a

bridge on the night of the 13th instant resulted
in a very extraordinary accident on the Ver-
mont Central Railroad. The conductor of the
night express train, having had no warning of
the burning of the bridge, was going with his
train at full speed, when it was suddenly
smashed up in a heap in the chasm. A passen-
ger was killed, the conductor was seriously
injured, and eight or ten other persons were
more or less hurt. The only wonder is that all
on board the train were not either killed or
wounded. But how was it that the conductor
was not informed of the fire at the bridge? It
must have made a considerable light; and one
would think that somebody within view of it
along the line of the road must have at least
suspected that there was danger in it. The
accident was an extraordinary one; but it sug-
gests to all railroad companies the duty of
extraordinary vigilance along their lines in the
night.The season is approaching when a much
larger proportion than usual of the whole popu-
lation of the country will be adrift on our
numerous railway lines, North, South, East
and West. In the meantime, to the wear and
tear of all our railroads from the heavy business
of the war, must now be added the damages
from the winter's frosts and the thawings, rains
and floods of the spring. Every railroad com-
pany in the country, therefore, in view of these
things and the increase of its passenger traf-
fic during the summer season, should now be
engaged in carefully repairing damages and
in providing in every way for the public safety.
Looking over the schedule of railway accidents
for the last three months throughout the Union,
we find that there were sixteen of these casual-
ties in January, sixteen in February, and only
four during the month of March, and but two so
far for April. This shows a considerable im-
provement; but with the rush and hurry of the
summer's travel there is the danger of a heavier
chapter of accidents than ever before from the
general disposition of railway companies to
make their expenses in the way of repairs as
light as possible, so as to secure a good ex-
hibit of dividends for stockjobbing in Wall
street. A broken rail in nine cases out of ten
is the cause of the railway disaster; and the
broken rail is caused by defective iron, or a
defective road bed, from the washing of the
earth, or by the rotting of the cross-ties before
their decay is detected. The past winter and
the opening spring in these damages have been
very severe upon all the railroads of this
country, and especially upon those roads which
have not been thoroughly inspected below the
surface for two or three years. Now is the time
for all the railroad companies in the land to
overhaul their respective roads, iron, wood,
stone, earthworks and rolling stock; for other
things being equal, the line which is safest to
the public will be most profitable to the company.

THE CASE OF JEFF DAVIS.—Hitherto the

Chief Justice, adhering closely to the maxim
recognizing the incompatibility of laws and
arms, has refused to try Jeff Davis in Virginia,
because it was under martial law—in a state
of war. He held that he could not properly be
tried elsewhere, and since civil law was not
the recognized power in that State he could
not be tried there. Therefore he could not be
tried at all.In referring to Jeff Davis in the State of
Virginia the Chief Justice was quite right. In
an important trial of the country will be brought
out, every quibble and doubt that offers a chance
of escape will be tried to the utmost. We ought,
therefore, on such a trial, to avoid as many du-
bious points as we may; and it would conse-
quently be unwise to bring into the trial of Mr.
Davis the question of constructive presence. The
Supreme Court has once declared that the man
in any way connected with treasonable acts,
however remote he might be personally from
the scene of violence, was guilty of treason;
but this has been held to be extrajudicial, be-
cause the point of presence was not before the
court when that declaration was made. It is
not by any means certain that the point can be
satisfactorily determined in that way, and,
therefore, it should not be brought up. For
this reason Chief Justice Chase was quite right
in desiring that Jeff Davis should be tried in
Virginia. He should be tried in Virginia, and
he should be tried for lying war at the bat-
tle of Bull Run. He was present at that bat-
tle, was personally on the field with Beaure-
gard and Joe Johnston while the battle was at
its height. By trying him for that we avoid
the only really troublesome point in such a trial.What is to prevent his trial in that State
now? Has not the state of affairs recognized
by the President's proclamation removed the
whole difficulty? There is peace in Virginia
now, and if the Chief Justice were sincere in
his objections, he must perceive that they no
longer have any basis. Let Davis be tried at
once. If guilty of a crime he should be pun-
ished; if not guilty he should not be subjected
to the lingering torture of imprisonment and
suspense.

EXECUTION OF THE MALDEN MURDERER.—The

bugling manner in which the execution of
Green, the Malden murderer, was performed at
East Cambridge, Mass., on Friday last, suggests
prompt action to prevent a repetition of in-
cidents of that kind in the future. Our cor-
respondent states that the rope was so long that
the feet of the culprit touched the ground. In
this dilemma the Deputy Sheriff was compelled
to "draw the body up from the ground, and
hold it thus suspended until he judged life to
be extinct." We do not remember to have seen
an account of an execution so horribly miscon-
ducted as this; and we trust, for the reputation
of the country, that the like will never occur
again. Does not this show the necessity for re-
modelling our laws in reference to executions?
Why should a sheriff or his deputy perform
that duty? There is certainly no good reason
for it; and if this affair at East Cambridge is a
sample of how they perform their duties,
that duty should be taken out of their
hands. In England, and, we believe, in
several other European nations, a person
is appointed by the government to perform
that duty. He goes around to the differ-
ent points of the country wherever an execu-
tion is ordered and does the work in a scien-
tific way. There are no mistakes, stretching
ropes or anything of the kind to add to the
horrors of the deed. The hanging of a human
being is revolting enough at the best, without
having its horrors increased by such butchery
as took place at the execution of Green.
Why should not the English system be estab-lished here? One man would answer for the
whole country, and thus save us from the rep-
etition of such revolting scenes. Will not Con-
gress take hold of this matter at once?

THE PHILADELPHIA TRAGEDY.—The murder of

a whole family in an isolated place near Phila-
delphia should admonish all those living in the
country to be careful in regard to the employ-
ment of their help. The rebellion has thrown
upon the community many persons of diaboli-
cal natures, whose regard for human life has
been blunted by the savage usages of war.
Our farmers and others living in the rural dis-
tricts should, therefore, be extremely cautious
in selecting their laborers and domestics, other-
wise the frightful Deering massacre may be
repeated at a time and at a place least ex-
pected.

SMASH UP AMONG PETROLEUM BROKERS.—A

large number of petroleum stock brokers have
gone up within a few days. In reality there
never was any soundness to most of them. The
whole petroleum stock jobbing business has
been unsound from the beginning. Petroleum
is a legitimate article of commerce; it possesses
a real and substantial value, the same as flour,
beef, pork, or any other commodity in general
demand. To give the interest a fictitious im-
portance through the agency of a special stock
board is and always will be an absurdity.
There are a number of sound companies, com-
posed of intelligent and honorable men, en-
gaged in developing the oil territory of the
country, and are paying, in the aggregate, over
three millions per year into the national treas-
ury. The stocks of these companies do not re-
quire either bulling or bearing to give them
consequence, or to bring them into notoriety
among stock jobbers. The rotten concerns are
going to smash every day, and the sooner the
better. It will all be for the benefit of the
sound companies, and to the ultimate advan-
tage of the revenue of the country.

A VETO AT ALBANY.—Governor Fenton has

seen fit to veto a bill in reference to filling cer-
tain sunken lots and abating a nuisance in the
upper part of this city. Why do not the radi-
cals in the Legislature call him a usurper and
declare him a traitor for thus interfering with
their schemes? We fear that they have not
been educated up to the new creed of the
party as established at Washington. Surely
the Albany radicals are behind the age, or they
would arraign the Governor as a despot. Have
they no Wades, Stevenses nor Sumners in the
Legislature to instruct them in the new party
creed?

FORT SUMTER ANNIVERSARY.

Five years ago this morning (counting the days of
the week) the Herald contained the announcement
"that Fort Sumter had surrendered." At five minutes to one
P. M., on Saturday, the 13th of April, 1861, the loyal
garrison surrendered; and on Sunday, the 14th, the tele-
graph had carried the news all over the United States.
The next day, Major Anderson, with his gallant
command, evacuated the fort, going out with the proper
honors to his flag.Last year these facts were brought prominently before
the public by Henry Ward Beecher and other gentlemen
going down to Fort Sumter to again raise the "Stars and
Stripes" over the ruins of the fort. This year
we do not learn of any public demonstration having
been made in this city. In Brooklyn the occasion was
celebrated by a religious service in the City Hall,
and in New York City a great crowd gathered at
Fort Sumter. Five years ago excited crowds
had assembled around the newspaper building,
and the streets were filled with people. This year
the anniversary was celebrated in a quiet and un-
usual manner. The day was not a public holiday,
but from another cause no drivers struck.
Five years ago the national flag was flying from the City
Hall and scores of other buildings throughout the city,
calling loyal men to arms to preserve the Union and their
constitution. Yesterday they were looking at half mast
to remind our citizens that a good man and useful citi-
zen—Daniel S. Dickinson—had come to his last home.
The great rebellion, which was actively commenced
in the month of April, 1861, was successfully terminated
on April, 1865, and recent events promise that April is to
be an eventful month in the history of our country.
During the present month of April the first collision
has taken place between the Fenians and the English troops
in the streets of Canada. Though the day was not
publicly noted in this city, it was by no means over-
looked or forgotten, as could be judged from many re-
marks made by the press and the public, and from the
public buildings, and thousands who fought through
the war doubtless held it in remembrance.

Musical.

MR. DRAPEAU'S SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS.
This gentleman first started a series of concerts, which,
judging from the large attendance at Irving Hall on
Sunday last, and from the superior style in which the
excellent programme was rendered, must become popu-
lar. His efforts, however, have not been met in a proper
spirit by some of the proprietors of our places of amuse-
ment. He advertised to the effect that the concerts
commenced in Irving Hall would be continued in Miss
Lucy Dushan's theatre on this evening, and made an
engagement with the orchestra manager of that estab-
lishment to that effect. The proprietor, however, refused
to let him have the theatre on any day, and, directly
regarding the fact that Mr. Drapeau expected a great
number of money in preparing the establishment for his con-
certs, consequently those Sunday evening entertainments
are necessarily postponed until Sunday next, when a suit-
able place will be found.

AMATEUR CONCERT FOR STONEMAN HALL.

An amateur concert will be given in the saloon of Del-<